

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1829.

[VOL. IX. NO. 467.]

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILIP WHITE, at the office of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, N. C.

## PROPOSALS A GEOGRAPHICAL SYNOPSIS, By P. BARRY.

THIS work is in tabular form, and exhibits, at one view, the area in square miles, population, government, religion, state of society, revenue, military strength, seat of government, largest city, river, mountain, with their dimensions; the latitude, minerals and staple productions; with other valuable information of all the modern geographical divisions of the earth. It will be published on fine paper in the neatest manner, and delivered to subscribers at \$1 per copy, or \$2.00, if lined, and on rollers. N. B. The approval of several literary gentlemen, who have examined the manuscript, is attached to the subscribing prospectus. Salisbury, N. C. May 1st, 1829.

**For Sale,**  
On moderate terms, for cash, or on credit, for approved parties, a new, well made, sulky. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed to be a favorable opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS. Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829.

**Oranges, Lemons, Candies.**  
I have just received from Charleston, another supply of  
Cuba Sweet Oranges  
Large fine Lemons  
Cocoa Nuts  
An assortment of Candies  
Smoked Herrings  
Luffs, N. Y. Butter Crackers  
Mackerel, (No. 2.)—also  
H. A. Davies' Malt Beer,  
Japan Tin Ware, and bright  
Do. &c. &c. &c.  
Which I offer for sale cheap for cash, at my Establishment, north of the Court House. WM. HUNTER. Charlotte, April 30th, 1829.

**Trotter & Huntington,  
Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.**  
HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line, which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.  
All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. July 3d, 1828.

**THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE  
AERONAUT.**  
WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus; commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbill.  
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,  
CHARLES L. BOWERS.  
Feb. 12th, 1829.  
N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

**STRAYED**  
FROM the subscriber, a bay mare, 3 years old this spring, about 16 hands high, and of a slender form. She has a star in her face, and a long tail. Any person taking up said mare, and giving me information so that I get her, shall be reasonably rewarded by me.  
WILLIAM AMRETT.  
April 24th, 1829.

**Estate of Mary Johnston.**  
THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately.  
THOMAS CRAIG, } Ex'rs.  
NATHAN CORNEL, }  
May 20th, 1828.

**WAGONERS.**  
Driving to Fayetteville,  
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

## BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second session of the twentieth congress.

**NUMBER 36.**  
An Act to continue the present mode of supplying the Army of the United States.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act entitled "An act regulating the staff of the army of the United States," passed April the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and eighth section of the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States," passed March the second, eighteen hundred and twenty one, are hereby continued in force for five years from the passing of this act, and thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the better to enable the Commissary General of subsistence to carry into effect the provisions of the above specified acts, there be appointed two Commissaries to be taken from the line of the army, one of whom shall have the same rank, pay and emoluments, as Quartermaster; and the other with the rank, pay and emoluments of Assistant Quartermaster.  
A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
Approved: 2 March, 1829.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

**NUMBER 37.**  
An Act for the relief of the Navy hospital fund.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated to the Navy hospital fund; and that the same be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the requisition of the Commissioners of the said fund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.  
Approved: 2 March, 1829.

**NUMBER 38.**  
An Act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain treaties with the Indian tribes, and for holding a treaty with the Pottawattamias.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, viz:

For the annual support of a school for the education of Indian youth, under the treaty of the fifth August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, with the Chippewas, one thousand dollars; for the payment of the annuity to the Pottawattamias, under the treaty of the sixteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six; two thousand dollars; for fulfilling the stipulations of the same treaty in regard to education, two thousand dollars; for the annual support of a blacksmith and miller, and for furnishing one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, under the same treaty, one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; for the payment of the permanent annuity under the fourth article of the treaty with the Miamies of the twenty third October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, twenty five thousand dollars; for the delivery of iron, steel, and tobacco, under the same treaty, and for the employment of laborers, one thousand one hundred dollars; for the annual support of the poor and infirm Miamies, and the education of their youth, under the sixth article of said treaty, two thousand dollars; for making good a deficiency in the appropriation to carry into effect the fourth article of the treaty of the second and third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, with the Osage and Kansas Indians, sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety five dollars and forty cents; for the payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the agreement entered into with the Winnebago Indians on the twenty fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars; for the payment of the permanent annuity stipulated in the second article of the treaty with the Pottawattamias Indians of the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, two thousand dollars; for the payment of the limited annuity stipulated in the same article, one thousand dollars; for the purchase of goods and the payment in specie stipulated in said article, including transportation, forty five thousand five hundred dollars; for the expense of farming, and for utensils, specified in said article, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for tobacco, iron, steel, education, annuity to principal Chief, employment of laborers, and

purchase of land granted to Nancy Burnett, two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; for the payment of claims against the Pottawattamias, stipulated in the third article of said treaty, ten thousand eight hundred and ninety five dollars; for expenses of ascertaining the value of property belonging to the missionary establishment, the removal of which is provided for in the fifth article of the said treaty, three hundred dollars; for compensation to Cherokee Indians emigrating from within the chartered limits of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of the sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, with the Cherokees of Arkansas, upon the supposition that five hundred may emigrate within the year, that is to say: for rifles, including a balance due on rifles purchased last year, for blankets, for brass kettles, and for tobacco, ten thousand seven hundred and twenty four dollars and seventy five cents; for expense of transportation of those articles, two thousand dollars; for payment for property which may be abandoned by Cherokees emigrating from Georgia, five thousand dollars; for expense of emigration, being ten dollars per head, five thousand dollars; for one year's provisions for emigrants, fifteen thousand dollars; for gratuity of ten dollars to each emigrant, as per eighth article of the treaty, five thousand dollars; for compensation of appraisers of property abandoned by emigrants, as provided in eighth article of said treaty, and of such other persons as it may be necessary to employ in executing the provisions of said article six thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation for improvements which may be abandoned by the Cherokees of Arkansas, as is provided in the fourth article of said treaty, estimating for one thousand heads of families, thirty seven thousand dollars; for compensation of appraisers of property so abandoned, in pursuance of same article, and for expenses of removal of aged and infirm Indians, five thousand dollars.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.  
Approved: 2 March, 1829.

**NUMBER 39.**  
An Act making appropriations for the public buildings, and other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated and paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, respectively, to wit:  
For repairs and other work necessary to be done in and about the Capitol and its enclosures, eighteen thousand seven hundred and sixty two dollars and sixty three cents; for erecting fourteen additional lamps in or around Capitol square, two hundred and ten dollars; for keeping lighted twenty four lamps in or around said square, six hundred and five dollars; for erecting an iron rail fence and central gate on that part of the public ground west of the Capitol which adjoins the circular walk, twenty eight hundred dollars; to complete the north front of the President's house, according to the original plan, by erecting a portico, twenty four thousand seven hundred and sixty nine dollars and twenty five cents; for work to be done on and about the President's house and enclosures, six thousand three hundred and sixty one dollars and eighty six cents; for furnishing the President's house under the direction of the President of the United States, fourteen thousand dollars; for the purchase and enclosure of the square numbered two hundred and fifty nine, on the plan of the city, eight thousand dollars; for repairs and expenses of the fire apparatus of the Columbia and Franklin Engine Companies, six hundred and forty dollars; to enable the President of the United States to contract with Luigi Persico to execute two statues in front of the Capitol, four thousand dollars; for balance of compensation to N. Gevelot for sculpture in the Capitol, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to continue in office the Architect of the Capitol, as long as may be necessary for the execution of the work to be done upon the Capitol under the first section of this act, at his present rate of compensation.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That the Commissioner of public buildings annually make to Congress at the commencement of the session, a report of the manner in which all appropriations for the public buildings and grounds have been applied—of the number of public lots sold or remaining unsold each year—of the condition of the public buildings and pub-

lic grounds, and of the measures necessary to be taken for the preservation and care of the public property.  
Approved: 2 March, 1829.

## KEY WEST and HAVANA.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young gentleman to his father, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, dated  
Key West, (Thompson's Island,) April 1st, 1829.

'Key West is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, about 600 miles from St. Marks, and 80 from the southern extremity of Florida. It is a miserable barren spot of seven miles in extent, and two or three in breadth, and I am told, in the summer season a complete nest for all the insects of a tropical climate, which are so annoying as to render life almost a burthen. For a year or two past, I am informed, it has been sickly, though it has always had that reputation abroad; and from its situation, and the numerous ponds on it, I should think a residence here during the summer, would be very hazardous—besides all this, with the exception of the Officers of the Court, and a few other gentlemen here, the society is very bad, as you may suppose, when I inform you that there is not a lady on the whole island, and no gentleman who has ventured to bring his family here. Things have been better conducted since the establishment of a Court here, but I am told there was nothing like law or justice before that time, and that great frauds were practised by the merchants and others here, who were almost entirely out of the reach of justice. In this state of things I am sure you will not disapprove of my determination to leave a place which offers so few inducements to remain. I am debarr'd almost entirely here from that society to which I have been accustomed, and never hear from home, or from my friends in Florida.

'I returned with a friend yesterday from a trip to Havana, in Cuba, which curiosity and a good opportunity induced us to take. It is about eighty miles from here, and as we were invited to go in a United States' vessel (the revenue cutter Pulaski,) our passage cost us nothing. As it was the first foreign city I had ever visited, and every thing presented so novel an appearance, and so entirely different from any thing I had ever seen before, you may judge how much my curiosity was gratified. It would require much greater descriptive powers than I am master of, to describe every thing I saw. Indeed, I was so much confused by the novelty of my situation, and strange appearance of every thing around me, that my head was completely turned, and I scarcely knew where I was. The entrance into the harbour is very narrow, and commanded on each side by the most tremendous fortifications perhaps in the world. The banks are very high, and on the tops the fortifications are erected, surrounded by a wall, from whose summits long ranges of cannon frown in dreadful array, and I should suppose would in a moment be able to sink any fleet which could attack the city. With in the port lay two seventy four's, and several other ships of war commanded by Admiral Laborde. The city is walled around and built altogether of rough stone—the streets very narrow, and each house looks exactly like a prison. As it is altogether a military government, almost every person you meet is in uniform—the drums beating and trumpets blowing in every direction. There are a great many splendid buildings, especially the palace of the Captain Gen. or Governor of Cuba, and the Cathedral and Churches of the city, which are of immense size, covering a whole square, and decorated in the most splendid manner you can possibly conceive—combining all the costly elegance and splendour of the East. I was particularly struck with the appearance of the Priests, who have their crowns shaved, and walk about the streets in their sacerdotal robes with immense slouched hats, very much like the representations I have seen of the officers of the Spanish Inquisition. I am told many of them are seen one hour officiating at the altar, and the next in a miserable gambling house or cock pit—a severe commentary on their order. I had not an opportunity of seeing any of the sugar and coffee estates on the island, as they are 40 miles from the city, and travellers are said to be in great danger of being robbed or assassinated; but the country without the walls, and immediately round the city, is very beautiful, and adorned with the most elegant buildings and botanical gardens. What a pity, that a country with such a delightful climate so much favoured by nature, and indeed the garden spot of the world, should be under the dominion of a weak and corrupt government, and in the possession of a fallen and degenerated race of people. I am told the greatest corruption prevails

amongst the officers of the island, and that almost every one of them can be bribed. Indeed, I with several others was present, when a custom house officer, in the most open and shameless manner, was bribed with two or three dollars to permit some articles to be put on board of a vessel.'

**New York Banks.**—A bill has passed the assembly of N. York, in relation to banking, which we consider a novelty in legislation. The attention which it excites in that commercial community, and its intrinsic importance induce us to state its provisions. Its main design is to make banks mutually responsible for each other. For that purpose it creates a "bank fund" by an annual tax of a half of one per cent. upon the capital stock of all banks hereafter to be incorporated, or to have their charters renewed or extended, until the fund thus accruing shall amount to three per cent. of all such capital stock. This fund is to be deposited in the state treasury, and to be invariably applicable to the debts of any bank, subject to this law, which may become insolvent. That a proper supervision of the affairs of each of the banks may be exercised by all the banks thus involuntarily associated, the act provides for appointment of three persons to be styled bank commissioners. The governor and senate appoint one of these commissioners, the banks appoint the other two. It is their duty to visit and thoroughly to inspect the concerns of each bank, once at least in four months, and more frequently if required to; by any three of the associate banks, and to apply to the court of chancery for an injunction against any bank they shall consider to be insolvent. The bank fund is to be invested by the state comptroller, and the proceeds, after paying the salaries of the commissioners, to be divided annually among the several banks, according to their capital.

In a few years most of the monied corporations of the great state of New York will be subject to the operation of this law. The most important effects of this change, is, that the trouble of watching the solvency of monied institutions, will be transferred from the public to those institutions themselves. After bestowing upon the plan considerable attention, we are inclined to view it favorably. Whatever may be its merits or defects, it is proper to state, that it was laid before the legislature by Mr. Van Buren. *Geor.*

From the Rochester (N. York) Telegraph.  
"A living dog is better than a drunken man."

On the evening of the 8th instant, as we were coming from Le Roy to this place in the Pioneer, the night being uncommonly dark, we discovered for some distance before we reached Allen's creek, in Wheatland, that a dog not known by any of the passengers, was frequently running about the sides of the carriage and evidently very uneasy, and seeming to look with deep interest, for some notice from the passengers within. When we had come within about 10 or 12 rods of the creek, the dog got before the stage and in the middle of the road set up a most earnest barking and crying, which attracted the notice of the passengers and driver, who apprehending that all this concern of the strange dog might mean something, stopped his horses, and looking under his coach, and within six inches of his wheel, saw a man lying across the path in such a position, that had he drove two feet further, the wheel must have passed directly over the neck of the poor creature and terminated his existence.

The man was old and grey headed, and the secret of his exposure was, he was drunk, so drunk that when aroused he could not speak. As soon as he was drawn out from under the coach, the faithful dog appeared in ecstasy of joy—his first motion was to stretch himself at full length upon his beastly master, fawning with more interest than language can describe, then jumping across his body backward, and forward, as if to shield him from danger, or to infuse animation into his almost lifeless body.

A gentleman having called for some beer, during dinner, the lady of the house remarked that she was afraid it was dead. That I should not be surprised at observed the gentleman, for the last time I was here it was very bad indeed.



## ARREST at PHILADELPHIA.

The Monday's National Journal, of Washington, has an article on the arrest of Mr. Tobias Watkins, which is calculated to bespeak a suspension of the public opinion. It states that he was absent from the City on business, unconnected with his former official relations to the government, and that his return might be expected about the close of the last month;—that he left Boston, for Washington, on the 28th ultimo, and had advanced on this voluntary journey as far as Philadelphia, when he was arrested under the authority of the United States. It remarks, that "as the charges against him are so speedily to be investigated, before a more solemn tribunal than that of Mr. Kendall (the present 4th Auditor) any detailed commentary on them would now be premature"—that "from the accounts which we (the National Journal) have been enabled to obtain, they are all susceptible of explanations consistent with the hitherto unassailed and unsuspected honor of the accused; that (its) long established convictions of his integrity leave (it) no room to apprehend that they will now be impaired."

The National Journal argues also against the presumptive truth of the charges, that they are founded on an ex parte inquisition; during his absence, and that his "arrest was based on the affidavit of a witness," whose credibility had been before impeached; that it would argue extreme folly in him to have been guilty of any such transgression; for that "the offences imputed to him are of a nature which would have made them constantly liable to detection under the last administration"—and that they would certainly have been discovered and exposed. The National Journal concludes by observing, that "if we did not believe the general view which we have given of the case to be correct, we should be among the first to justify, at whatever expense of private feeling, the proceeding adopted by Gen. Jackson."

We have received no information upon this business. We have not understood the particular circumstances which have created the suspicion. A few days will probably develop the whole transaction; and then the public will be able to judge for themselves. *Richmond Compiler.*

**Trouble in Nova Scotia.**—Mr. Barry, Representative from Shelburne, was expelled from the Legislature for some remarks respecting another Member, which he denied having made with the meaning attributed to them, and for refusing to apologize. He made many efforts, by explanations, &c. to regain his seat, which proving ineffectual, he at length walked into the Hall, and resumed his place. Disobeying an order from the Speaker to go out, he was taken by the Sergeant at Arms, and conducted to his lodgings. The people in the gallery avowed audibly their sympathy for him, and those in the streets cheered him. Editors Holland and Ward, for taking his part, were arraigned at the bar of the Legislature for contempt, and reprimanded. They still however defend their conduct and reproach the Legislators for interfering with the liberty of the press—and other Editors join them.

We understand, that in consequence of a subsequent publication by Mr. Barry, the House directed his commitment to prison, and he was taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms and another officer; but on his way to goal he was rescued by a mob, who afterwards pelted many of the Representatives, and broke some of the windows in the Speaker's house. A length a company of regulars was ordered out, and the mob was dispersed.

When Mr. Ward was reproved at the bar, he replied with great spirit, and a member observed, that he reprimanded the Speaker and House, instead of their reprimanding him.

Mr. Barry is a very respectable individual, and married a connexion of the Rev. Martin Gay Black.

## TRICKS OF TRADE.

A neighbor from North Carolina, who represented himself in very great need of money, and his little property lying subject to the hammer of some Sheriff, visited our village a few days ago with two horses, which he wished to dispose of for cash—and only cash—and nothing but cash. Of course the horses were offered very low—about two thirds their real value—this excited suspicion—but his plain, honest, and farmer like tale, his look of distress and smile of artless innocence, would dispel the doubt, and smother up the suggestion. By such tricks were two of our citizens induced to make a purchase of the farmer's horses. But in a few hours after the good man sold out and left our village, two men appear and claim the horses as their property, stolen from them a few days previous at Statesville. Search was immediately made for the thief, the country ransacked—every body was asked, did you see the thief travel this way? The result however is, the honest soul still goes "unwhipped of justice" and the Jail. Every citizen should be on his guard. The trade was fear is systematic. *Yorkville Adv., 7th Inst.*

**More Presentments.**—The unanimous Presentment of the Grand Jury of Greene County, at April Superior Court of Law and Equity, 1829.

The Grand Inquest of the county of Greene, having disposed of all the business before them, deem it but respectful, that they should notice the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Wayne County, transmitted to them in relation to the Banks of this State, in which an immediate call of an extra Session of the Legislature, is recommended.

In regard to which, we do not hesitate to declare, such a measure would be highly improper and inadvisable. And whilst an extra Session of the Legislature would cost the State ten or fifteen thousand dollars, we conceive that no possible good or advantage could result from it to the community, in as it would be submitting the same subject to the consideration of the same men who have but recently decided upon it. And in the decision of our Legislature on that important subject, we most heartily acquiesced. In our opinion, no Legislative interference could relieve the community from their present pecuniary embarrassments. The only substantial relief will be found in increased industry, prudence, economy, and mutual forbearance with each other, and in abstaining from the superfluities and luxuries of life.

By order of the Grand Jury.

WATS OSMOND, Foreman.

## THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

The debate between Messrs. Campbell and Owen has terminated after an animated contest of EIGHT days. It seems to have excited great interest in those parts, and to have drawn great crowds. The proceedings are said to be taken in short hand and are promised to the public. The following is extracted from the Cincinnati Crisis of the 23d ult.

The Debate or Disputation between Messrs. Owen and Campbell, was concluded Tuesday evening, at half past six o'clock. At the commencement we flattered ourselves with being able to lay before our readers, the principal points on which the gentlemen rested the strength of their arguments. But as the debate took a different course to what we expected, we soon found that would be impossible. We merely state that the whole of the debate will be published as early as possible, so that not only the inhabitants of Cincinnati, but all the civilized world will have an opportunity of reading it at their leisure. We think that the able manner in which Mr. Campbell supported and defended the cause of Christianity, reflects great credit to him both as a christian and a man of learning. We agree with Mr. C. stating the respectful and attentive manner in which the hearers conducted themselves throughout the whole of the debate (eight days) as deserving of the highest praise; for we may safely say, that it never has been surpassed, if equalled, by any auditory in Europe and when Mr. Campbell proved, as he did most satisfactorily, that the whole of the good order, was to be attributed to the influence that christianity had acquired over their minds—(as it thereby positively confuted the assertion of Mr. Owen, viz: that christianity was the sole cause or origin of all the disorders of christian confusion in Christendom,) we felt a degree of pride, that it is impossible for us to describe. At the close of the debate, Mr. C. stated that whereas there had been, during the discussion, such insulting and indignant reflections cast upon the christian religion; and those who are public teachers of it—without exciting any expression of disapprobation from the audiences, that he felt anxious, as the report of this meeting would be spread, probably over the civilized part of the Globe—that it should be stated, from what motives those feelings were suppressed; whether the audience entirely consisted of Infidels or persons opposed to the dissemination of christianity. To prove this, he desired that all who had been actuated in their conduct by the former of those causes, would signify it by standing up; when almost the whole audience, consisting of probably 2000 persons arose. He then requested them to be seated, and that all those who had been influenced by the other reason would stand up, when we could not count more than four.

The meeting then, after passing a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had so kindly, and assiduously acted as moderators, broke up in perfect good order—as it had done every day of the debate.

The Washington Telegraph of the 18th instant says, "A fact which we have learned, casually, at the Department of State, is worthy of attention, viz: that among the numerous applications made to that Department for important diplomatic or other appointments, with the exception of one or two of minor note, not one has been presented from the States south of the Potomac and east of the Alleghany ridge. This fact speaks volumes for the disinterestedness of the original patriot States; it shows conclusively, that these States supported the late change of administration on principle, and only on principle."

**FROM THE MARYLAND OBSERVER.**  
In the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. James A. Hamilton, in relation to the dissolution project of 1843-4, he states that to the best of his recollection, the late Uriah Tracy, then a Senator from Connecticut, was his informant as to the existence of that plot, though another member of Congress was present, and he was not certain from which he received it. Judge Gould, in consequence of this attack upon the memory of his deceased friend, has addressed a circular to all the surviving colleagues of Mr. Tracy, some of them his most intimate friends, who are unanimous in acquitting that gentleman as far as their knowledge extends, of ever having in any manner spoken of or alluded to any such project, or of its existence in any shape. The following letter of Mr. Hillhouse we quote because the least in size of all those published by Judge Gould, six in number, from the following individuals—James Hillhouse, John Daverport, John Cotton Smith, S. Baldwin, B. Tallmadge, and Calvin Goddard:

FROM THE HON. JAMES HILLHOUSE.

*New-Haven, April 8, 1829.*  
DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 30th ult. I can only say that during the session of Congress in 1803 and 1804, Mr. Tracy and myself attended as Senators from the State of Connecticut, and were in habits of intimacy and friendship. I can, with confidence, say that during the session of Congress, or at any other time, either before or since, I never heard, or knew, of any combination or plot among the federal members of Congress to dissolve the Union of these States, or to form a Northern or Eastern Confederacy. Nor do I believe there ever was any such combination or plot. Sure I am that I never heard Mr. Tracy express a sentiment of that sort. I always considered that kind of charge as merely party slang, to answer party purposes.

With sentiments of esteem, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,  
JAMES HILLHOUSE.

Hon. James Gould.

**Masonry respected by Pirates.**—We formerly noticed the advantages arising from masonry, by a brother being kindly treated by the natives of Africa, when cast ashore in a helpless condition on their coast. A more striking proof of its influence was given at a meeting of the Leith and Canongate Lodge on Thursday evening. The Captain of a vessel stated, that when sailing on the South American seas, he was boarded by pirates, who from their numbers, rendered resistance vain. The Captain and several of the crew were treated with much rudeness and about to be bound, while the plunder of the vessel was going on. In these circumstances, when entreaty and supplication were not listened to, the Captain, as a *demerit* resort, made the mystic sign, "which none but craftsmen ever knew." The Captain of the piratical crew immediately returned the same, and gave orders to stop the proceedings—grasping his masonic brother by the hand with all the fondness of an old acquaintance. Mutual acts of kindness then passed between them—every article seized was restored, and the two ships parted company with three hearty cheers.

Scotsman.

**John Randolph, of Roanoke.**—The Village Record relates the following of Mr. Randolph: "Mr. R. had with him at Washington two servants, Juba and John. Almost every pleasant day he might be seen riding on a white horse, (in ancient Rome, the emblem of sovereignty) Juba six rods behind on another passing at a slow pace through the city. John could read. It is said John would return from the Post Office, Mr. Randolph being in abs. "What have you brought John?" "A bundle of letters and papers." "Break the envelope—what is that?" John would read the title. "Put it into the fire, John, I never ordered it—what next?" John would read the title—a pamphlet if you please. "Throw it into the fire, John, I never subscribed for that—they shall force me to look at nothing but what I choose—I will read only what I purchase." It was certainly a laughable circumstance, that not having been in his seat three entire days, the whole Winter together, he should, three days before the close of the session, ask leave of absence."

The Philadelphia Gazette notices the strange coincidences of the duel between Lord Wellington and the Earl of Winchester, and that between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph. In the first place, Mr. Clay was our chief minister of State, and the Duke of Wellington is the British chief minister of State. In the second place, Mr. Randolph was a member of the American Senate, and Earl Winchester is a member of the British house of Lords. In the third place, the Secretary of State challenged the Senator, and the Prime Minister challenged the Peer. In the fourth place, the Secretary of State's bullet grazed the Senator's fannel jacket, and the Prime Minister's bullet (according to one version of the story) grazed the lappel of the Peer's coat. In the fifth place, the Senator fired his pistol in the air, and so also did the Peer. In the sixth place, the Senator made the *grande honorable*, and so also did the Peer.

**Dismal Swamp Canal.**—This important work is producing to the stockholders the just and substantial reward of their enterprise. The Norfolk Beacon announces the arrival at that port of seven vessels from Beaufort, N. C. via the Dismal Swamp Canal. The arrival of the Virginia and N. Carolina Transportation Company's Boat, is also reported at that place, from Walden and Halifax, in this state, via the Canal, with a full cargo of flour, tobacco, cotton, staves and bacon; and by the Beacon of the 18th inst. we learn "that an association of enterprising individuals in Norfolk, contemplates the immediate establishment of a line of Packets, to run through the Canal from Norfolk to Newbern. *Newbern Sea.*"

It appears by the late annual report of the American Colonization Society, that "Nearly six hundred free persons of colour are at this moment (January, 1829,) seeking a passage to Liberia. One hundred and sixty-five slaves have the year past been ordered to the Society by six individuals; and for more than two hundred is a passage sought to the Colony." But unfortunately the means of the Society are not commensurate with the opportunities of doing good, and we have seen, out of the large number of applicants, only one hundred and seventy could be sent. These facts call loudly upon those who have heretofore doubted. We hope (and it is all the managers can desire) that it may be enabled, by the public and private bounty, to have a fair experiment. *Georgetown Colum.*

**Rhode Island Election.**—The election in Rhode Island has terminated in favour of the Jackson ticket. The Providence *Cadet*, a coalition paper, thus announces their defeat: "the upper branch of our legislature, is like the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, without two men to save it from destruction." Verily, as our friend Noah says, these folks die hard.

**Fire.**—On Sunday morning, between five and six o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which was discovered to be in the stable of Mr. John McLean, stage contractor, situated on Jervais street, between the Episcopal Church and Richardson street. The fire had advanced too far, before its discovery, to admit of any hope of its extinguishment, and we are truly sorry to add, that together with the stable, several coaches and other articles, seven horses, some of them very valuable, were consumed. Fortunately, the insulated situation of the building exempted any others from danger. Loss, \$3,000.

*Columbia (S. C.) Telescope 8th Inst.*

The following is a general estimate of the losses sustained by the English Army, under the command of Lord Wellington, from the time of his appointment to it in Portugal until peace:

In the campaign of 1808, 69 officers and 1,015 men fell; 1809, 243 officers and 4,688 men—1810, 78 officers and 924 men—1811, 439 officers and 7,384 men—1812, 816 officers and 11,030 men—1813, 1,025 officers and 14,966 men—1814, 400 officers and 1,791 men—1815, 717 officers and 9,485 men—Total, 3,807 officers and 54,283 men killed or wounded. This total does not include the Brunsvickers, Hanoverians, Portuguese, nor Spaniards. It is remarked, that in Samarra, the proportion of the killed to the combatants was 1 to 92—at Vittoria 1 to 74—Waterloo, 1 to 40—while at the battle of the Nile, the ratio was 1 to 36, at Trafalgar 4 to 41—at Copenhagen, 1 to 39.

**Ordination.**—The Rev. J. R. Goodman of Newbern, was on Thursday last, admitted to the Holy order of Priesthood, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft Bishop of this Diocese. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and an appropriate and impressive sermon delivered by the venerable diocesan, from 1st Thessalonians 2d Chapter and 5th verse, "God is witness."

*Edenton Gazette.*

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, under the head of a visit to the President, among other things in favor of him as evincing his determination to put good men into office, says, "A few cases of appointments have occurred, wherein commissions have been stopped after they have been ordered to be made out, and were afterwards filled up with more worthy names."

**Correction.**—The report of Gen. Bolivar's having been assassinated, is said to be unfounded. He was at Passayan in the latter part of January, and was expected to go from thence to Bogota.

Seventeen thousand and sixty six ship letters have been received at the New York Post Office within the last 7 days.

**Wickliffe's Case.**—The Kentucky Gazette states that Judge Hickey has granted the petition of Robert Wickliffe, and has resipited the recognisance of himself and his son until the 7th day of the next June Term. The son is still a fugitive from justice. [Since come in.]

## Salisbury:

MAY 19, 1829.

**Supreme Court Judge.**—The Raleigh Register of the 12th inst. contains the following account of the meeting of the Council of State, and the appointment of a Judge to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Taylor:

"Agreeably to appointment, the Executive Council met in this City on Thursday last, to advise with Governor Owen on the appointment of a suitable person to fill the vacancy on the Bench occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Taylor. A bare quorum of the Council was present, viz. Gideon Allen, Archibald M. Brydie, Thomas Kenan, and George W. Jeffers, Esqrs. A number of ballots were had, which uniformly resulted in an equal division of the votes between Mr. Morris and Mr. Sawass. At length, one of the members added the name of Mr. TOOMER to the nomination; when, on the first ballot, he received a unanimous vote. Mr. Toomer was of course recommended to the Governor for appointment, and commissioned accordingly."

We are authorized to announce George Kluett, Esq. as a candidate to represent Cabarrus county in the Senate of the next Legislature of this state.

The Hon. John Branch, secretary of the Navy, arrived in Washington City, on the 5th inst. from a short visit to his family residence in this state. On his way, he stopped at Norfolk, and examined the Navy Yard at that place. His family goes with him to Washington.

**Col. Clark.**—The Tarborough Press, in speaking of the appointment of Col. James W. Clark, of that town, as Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, remarks:

"We learn that the appointment was unexpected, and so totally unexpected on the part of Maj. Clark, that in the first instance he declined it—the Hon. Secretary, however, temporarily filled the office, and invited the Major to meet him at Enfield—after a short conference, Major C. finally concluded to accept the offer, and will proceed in a few days to Washington. We believe we express the opinion universally entertained by those best acquainted with Major Clark, when we state that the confidence reposed in his industry and capability is not misplaced. Maj. C. has been a member of both branches of our State Legislature, Representative in Congress from this District, for several years past principal Clerk to the Senate, and officiated as Clerk to the recent Jackson Electoral College of this State."

Daniel McElmoyle, Esq. a respectable citizen of York district, and an acting Magistrate, committed suicide on the 29th ult. Cause not known. He shot himself with a rifle.

**United States Senator.**—In addition to the name of our townsman, Charles Fisher, Esq. we have seen that of Joseph Wilson, Esq. mentioned, in reference to the appointment of Senator in Congress, in place of Gov. Branch. Either of these gentlemen would do honor to the state, as its representative in the highest branch of the National Legislature; but we are afraid, should the friends of each persist in urging the claim of their favorite, that the East will again confer the appointment on one of her favorites, and the West again go unrepresented. We must unite among ourselves, or we cannot expect that the utmost conciliation on the part of the East will avail us any thing.

The citizens of Camden are raising subscriptions to build a treadmill, for the punishment of culprits.

George W. Adams, son of John Quincy Adams, lately fell, or jumped, overboard from a steam boat, during her passage from Providence to New-York, and is supposed to be lost. He was in a state of insanity.

Jas. C. Fickett, Esq. of Kentucky, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Colombia, in place of Edward T. Taylor, of Virginia.

James Clark, the late Representative in Congress from the Lexington District in Kentucky, is announced in the Winchester (Ky.) Republican as a candidate for re-election. The rumor, therefore, of Mr. Clark's being a candidate for Congress, is probably without foundation. *Star.*

A disease, similar to the dengue, has recently made its appearance in Harrisburg, (Penn.) It is confined to females alone. It attacks the little finger, extends up one arm and descends the other, causing pain and inflammation.

**State Bank.**—At the late session of our Legislature, an act was passed, empowering the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, to appoint three Commissioners to represent the State, in the proposed meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, to be held on the first of next month, confining them however in the selection, to individuals not owning stock in either of the Banks of the State. In conformity with the provisions of this Act, Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, of Rowan, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb, and Isaac Wright, Esq. of Bladen county, have been appointed. *Ral. Register.*

John M. Lean, of New-York, is to be Secretary of Legation to Great-Britain in the place of William B. Lawrence, resigned.

**Vicissitude of Climate.**—There was a fall of snow at Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday the 25th of April.

The Savannah Georgian of Thursday last, says, that the recent frosts have injured the Rice in that neighborhood.



## SILK WORMS.

During the season the Silk Worm is about hatching, we publish the following directions for managing them. We are aware that a good many families in the Western part of North Carolina, had intended to devote a portion of their time this year to the rearing of Silk Worms; but it is plainly to be seen, that the gold mania, which a portion of our population is afflicted with, is diverting some from their original purpose of raising Silk Worms. We hope, however, that a fair experiment of its profitability will be made this season.

FROM THE SOUTHERN ADVOCATE.

**Hatching the Eggs.**—The eggs should be kept in a temperature of 40 to 60 degrees of the thermometer, and in a dry situation—where neither ants, rats nor mice can molest them. When the Mulberry leaf is as large as a dollar or larger, they may be brought out and laid upon a waiter or a sheet of paper in your sitting room, where they will hatch in a few days after the thermometer shall have risen to 70 degrees—they should not be exposed in the sun. When the largest proportion of them are hatched, (say in 24 hours from the appearance of the first,) some mulberry leaves should be cut very fine and laid near them, to which they will attach themselves immediately. Those not hatched should then be removed to another sheet of paper and kept separate throughout the whole course of their feeding. For the first ten days or more, they should be fed from four to six times daily with fresh leaves not wet with dew or rain, and cut quite fine. At the end of this period, they will have increased greatly in size, and will require much larger accommodations and increased attention. The situation should be retired, remote from noise, free from tobacco smoke and other offensive odours, secure from ants, rats, mice and cats; in a room that may be freely ventilated in warm weather, and which can be warmed in the mornings and evenings of cool days. Let the sheets of paper containing the worms with their food be placed upon tables or shelves, and as often as the litter accumulates so as to be offensive and troublesome, change them to a clean sheet, which can easily be done by laying on or near them some branches of the mulberry, to which they will attach themselves. Continue to cut the leaves until the worms are 20 to 25 days old, but not so fine as at first, and clean the papers or tables as often as required, say two, three, or even four times a week.

If abundantly fed they will not wander about. During the period of their feeding, which is generally from 36 to 42 days, they undergo several changes, technically termed "moultings," that is they outgrow their old skin and shed it; at these periods they refuse to eat, and require to be left perfectly quiet. Hence the convenience of having all upon the same sheet or table of the same age, that they may all pass through these changes at the same time. So soon as they recover from the stupor, they eat again with great avidity, and require increased quantities of food. Any person observing their habits may readily understand their wants: when they are disposed to be quiet let them remain so, and when they wander about, it is in search of food, which should then be given them.

After they have finished their course of moultings and feeding, their colour becomes much lighter, particularly the head and back, and they are of diminished size. They move more briskly over the fresh leaves, holding up their heads, and indicating other wants. When any number of them are observed to do this, a branch of the mulberry or chestnut should be provided for them to climb upon, for the purpose of forming their cocoons: these branches should be partly dried, so the leaves may curl, affording suitable inclines for the worms to form their cocoons on the inside. Let the tops of the branches be cut off, and the but ends fastened down to the table, and the but ends fastened above in such manner that they do not swing about. In 4 or 5 days after moulting the branches, they will be finished spinning their cocoons, during that time they ought not to be disturbed in the least. The cocoons when then be collected, and if it is intended to wind the silk, they must be scalded in hot water, or baked, to kill the insect within. This is sometimes done by hanging them in the sun two or three days. Those intended for seed may be strung on a needle and thread, taking care not to injure the worm within, and the string upon a cloth in cool and rather dark situation. The cloth may be laid upon a suspended against the wall, or upon over the back of a chair. In a few days (say 8 to 12) the worm will have become a miller or moth, and will issue from the cocoon, (generally in the fore part of the day.) The sexes are easily distinguished by the size and activity, the female being much the larger and more glib while the male is slender and less about with great activity in search of the female. As fast as they issue from cocoons, they should be taken up fully by the wings and placed upon a sheet of paper, and there suffered to rest for several days undisturbed, for the purpose of securing the eggs. This situation should be cool and dark, if such a

one can be conveniently spared. The moths die very soon after laying their eggs, and these may be folded up loosely in the paper on which they were laid, and put away in a dry place sufficiently cool to keep them from hatching, and sufficiently warm to keep them from freezing, there to remain until the following season: JOHN BOARDMAN. Huntsville, April 21, 1829.

**Virginia.**—In the Williamsburg district, Mr. Richard Coke has been elected to Congress by a majority of 65 votes over Mr. Bassett, the late member.

The election of members to the Convention to revise the Constitution, are going on; we have seen the result in but few counties, and cannot therefore judge of the result. James Madison, from the returns we have seen, is no doubt elected; this, of course, was expected.

**Green Peas** were sold in the market at Norfolk, Virginia, the last week in April, at \$2 a peck—\$3 a bushel!—Dear eating.

**Judge Ferman**, author of an anomalous bank scheme in the state of New-York, is now on a visit of reconnaissance to the gold region of this state. We hope he may not be as successful with the Legislature of North Carolina, in prevailing on them to apply his mutual safety system to our mining companies, as he was with that of New-York in regard to her banks: we wish each mine to stand or sink by its own weight. [of metal.]

Notice is hereby given, that the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of North-Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on Saturday, the 23d day of May. 167

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Columbia, Delano, at New-York from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 31st of March inclusive, with Shipping Lists to the same date.

**Catholic Emancipation.**—The consideration of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was resumed in the House of Commons, on Monday the 23d of March; after a few verbal alterations, Mr. Banks proposed as an amendment, the exclusion of Roman Catholics from Parliament. Mr. G. O. Moore supported the amendment. Mr. Peel opposed it on the ground, that although there might be some danger in admitting them, there was greater in excluding them. After a few words from Mr. Trant, the committee divided. For the amendment 84. Against it 207. Majority 123. Some further motions were made to amend the bill on the 24th; one of which was to exclude Roman Catholic clergy from parliament; but Mr. Peel quoted a statute of the late king, rendering the provision here proposed to be inserted, unnecessary. It was agreed that Mr. O'Connell could not take his seat under the present bill; he must be re-elected. [The church patronage of any Catholics who happen to become ministers is to be vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, and not in a commission, which was introduced by Mr. Peel takes away the foundation of many of the objections which have been made to this part of the bill.]

On Monday the 30th of March, Mr. Peel moved the third reading of the bill for the relief of the Catholics. The Marquis of Chandos proposed as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months, i. e. rejected. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Moore, Gen. Gascoyne, Mr. Cus, Mr. Pearce, Mr. H. Davis, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. W. Banks, appeared as the advocates of the amendment, and Mr. Peel, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Campbell, and the Solicitor General against it. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, the question was taken, and there appeared, For the amendment, 142 Against it, 320 Majority in favor of the Bill, 178. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

**The Morning Post of the 31st, says:** "It is to be presented to the House of Lords this day. No debate is likely to take place on the first reading. The great discussion will be reserved for the second stage of the bill, which is expected to be fixed for Friday or Monday next."

**The Irish Forty Shilling Freeholders' Disfranchisement Bill**, was also read a third time and passed.

**Latest from Europe.**—The New York Enquirer, of the 2d inst. has received, per brig Orleans, from the city of Hamburg, (Germany) papers of that city to the 2d of April; which contain a few articles relative to the War between the Russians and Turks.

**Jassy, March 5.**—Gen. Diebitch has arrived here and given orders to the commandants of all the troops of the left bank of the Danube, to be ready to take advantage of the first opportunity of commencing hostilities. The Turks will, in a short time, be attacked in a manner that will force them to ask for peace. The left of the river is already nearly rid of them, and Giurgio, opposite Redschat, the only fortress they possess in the Principality, will be attacked very soon. A bridge is to be thrown over the river immediately, to transport the troops to Bulgaria and Servia, the grass is already sufficient for the forage of the cavalry—and we may expect to hear in a few weeks of considerable military events. Not far from Fomch, there has been a considerable battle between the Russians and Turks, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

**Egina, 31st, January.**—The Steam Ship Karlicia, Capt. Phalanga, in an expedition to the Gulf of Volo and Negropont, captured four Turkish Vessels of War, which make a very welcome increase to our flotilla. Captain Phalanga also saved five hundred unfortunate Greeks, who had escaped to Hohen, when the Turks attacked Leitten and were near perishing for want.

In addition to the above, Capt. Chapman informs us, that it was reported in Hamburg, on the first ult. that the Prussians had entered into a treaty with Russia; by the condition of which, they were to keep in readiness 40,000 troops, and were accordingly buying all the horses they could procure, for the cavalry, and it was expected the next campaign would be decisive.

**Portugal.**—This unfortunate country appears to be in a most deplorable condition under the sanguinary mis-rule of Don Miguel. We yesterday stated the fact of five individuals having been executed by order of the usurper, who had only been sentenced by the legal tribunal to transportation for life—as an unheard-of interference with the judgment of a criminal court. A letter from Lisbon, published in London, mentions the execution of these unfortunate men, the mere recital of which is sufficient to chill the blood of any one having a single spark of humanity in his composition. The gallows was erected in Sodre-square, the most public place in Lisbon, where the merchants generally meet, and the unfortunate victims of Miguel's cruelty were put to death in the most inhuman and barbarous manner. The first victim was a youth of 17 years of age, a midshipman, the son of Col. Chaby. After he was turned off the ladder, the executioner got on his shoulders, riding on him and swinging about with one of his feet upon the victim's hands, (which being tied together, made a kind of stirrup) whilst another hangerman pulled him down by the feet.

The others were served in the same manner, and the bodies were then cut down and laid on the ground, when their heads were chopped off, and stuck upon iron points fixed on the posts of the gallows, where they were to remain three days! Orders had also been sent to Oporto to execute eleven individuals, among whom were some of the most honorable and distinguished characters of the country—one of them was appointed Counsellor of State by Don Pedro himself. It was said that the gallows was to remain permanent, and executions were to take place every Friday during Lent. The Pope's Nuncio is reported to have said on hearing this, "that never was the name of religion and of the altar offered here than since Miguel's return, and never was the altar or religion more abused, scorned, and disrespected, than by his adherents."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We learn from Washington that Mr. Louis McLane is now there, preparing to proceed to England. His family will not go out with him. His daughter went to Washington with him, and will remain with the ladies of the President's family. Mr. Gallatin, Judge Preble, with Mr. Gallatin, Jr. are also there prosecuting the objects of the commission, some time since instituted, for the defence of the State of Maine, in its claim to the disputed territory bordering on the province of New Brunswick. They have collected all the testimony in the case, and are now engaged in furnishing a statement for the consideration of the arbitrator between the parties, the King of the Netherlands. This statement will, by arrangement, be furnished the British authorities, by the first of July, for answer, and the replication on the side of the United States will be furnished by the first of January next, when the case will be finally submitted. It seems to be quite as tedious an affair as some of the chancery proceedings of England.

Hartford Post Office is again before the Post Master General. Mr. Norton arrived there on Sunday, accompanied by a delegation from Hartford, and intends to regain his place if he can.

**Eccentric Liberty.**—Some individual in Massachusetts, who chuses to remain incognito, has sent to the address of our Public Treasurer, a box containing two hundred and fifty Family Prayer Books, with a request that the same may be distributed "among all the members of Government and Courts of Justice." He states that the donation is intended for good and to encourage pure religion. The donor enclosed to the Treasurer, money to pay the expense of transportation, asking him to appropriate the surplus, if any, for the relief of some destitute object.

Raleigh Register.

An Augusta paper, advertising to the late conflagration in that city, says, "We have been informed of one singular occurrence: An infant of but two weeks old, was laid on a bed, something being lightly thrown over it: when a stranger gathering up the bed, threw it and the child together out of the second story. But its half distracted mother, on running down to its relief, found the little innocent uninjured."

**Diplomacy.**—It is known to our readers that Mr. T. Moore of Kentucky has been appointed to supersede Gen. Harrison as Minister to Colombia. It is said that Mr. Moore once stated, in a letter which he wrote home to Kentucky, that General P. B. Porter was "as deaf as an adder." The lady of Gen. P. afterwards met Mr. Moore at a party, and politely demanded, "Ah! Mr. Moore, how came you to say in a letter to Kentucky, that my husband was as deaf as an adder?" "Why, madam," he promptly replied, "it was because I had nothing worse to say about him."

**Gov. Menzel.**—This letter of resignation is still unexplained. We received a variety of papers from various parts of Tennessee and Alabama on Thursday night—and though they publish this mysterious letter, they throw no light upon its contents. A Huntsville paper merely glances at its singular character, and states that it is made more interesting by the rumors which were then in circulation. Some very singular transaction must have happened, to send him not only out of the Chair but out of the State itself. We have a letter from Nashville of the 23d ult. which says, "Gen. Samuel Houston has left this State," &c. Richmond Compiler.

The Protestant members of the bar in Dublin, have petitioned Parliament in favour of Catholic Emancipation. The London Atlas of the 8th ult. says, "We state with deep regret, that his Majesty has been seriously indisposed. His malady has arisen more from mental agitation than bodily ailment."

**The late 4th Auditor.**—The Norfolk Herald learns from a correspondent at Washington, that the late 4th Auditor, "Dr. Watkins, when the charge against him was first agitated, protested his innocence; but admitted that he had borrowed money or withheld it, when entrusted with certain sums belonging to some of the officers of the Navy. He will be before the Grand Inquest at Washington in a few days."

## Liverpool Cotton Market.

Friday Evening, March 27, 1829. The demand for cotton has been extremely limited during the whole of the present week; and prices of American descriptions may be quoted about 1-2d lower than on this day fortnight; but there is no alteration in other sorts.

**Mr. Clay.**—We have had a report with in a day or two that Mr. Clay had been killed in duel by John Pope, of Kentucky, the gentleman lately appointed Governor of Arkansas. There seems to be no doubt that the story is false. Care. Observer.

**The President.**—We learn (says the Norfolk Herald) by the Potomac, that the President of the United States intends to pay a visit to Fortress Monroe—the time not stated, but understood to be in the course of a few weeks.

The Richmond Enquirer states that Mr. Madison is the sole surviving member, both of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and the Legislature which formed the Constitution of the State of Virginia.

Mr. Ingham, the Secretary of the Treasury, intends, it is said, to return to Washington about the 1st of June. His health is now completely restored.

## THE MARKETS.

**Salisbury Prices, May 16th.**—Cotton 1 1/2 to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 20, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

**Fayetteville, May 6th.**—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 1/8, bacon 5 1/2 to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 45 to 50, flaxseed 8, flour 4 to 5 1/2, lard 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 33, sugar 8 1/2 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8 1/2 to 9, whiskey 25 to 27, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1 1/2 a 2.

**Charleston, May 4.**—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 7, whiskey 25 a 26, bacon 5 to 6, hams 7 a 8, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 35 to 50, corn 41 a 45, coffee 14 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 ditto.

**Wilmington, May 6.**—Cotton 8 to 8 1/2, flax 10 to 13, flour 7.50 to 8.00, corn 35 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 37, tallow 8 to 9.

**Nashville, Ten. April 23.**—Cotton 7 1/2 a 8 1/2, flour 8.00, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

**Camden, May 9.**—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 60 to 62 1/2, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

**Petersburg, May 8.**—The Tobacco, refused, \$3 a 5, passed 4 1/2, flour 6 1-2 a 7, corn 2 1/2 a 2 1-2, cotton 7 a 9 1-2, bacon 6 1-2 a 7.

**Savannah, Gen. May 4.**—Cotton 8 to 8 1/2, flour 7 1-2 a 8, corn 47 to 58, bacon 6 1/2 to 7, hams 9, whiskey 26 to 27, leaf tobacco 3 to 4, brown sugars 9 to 10 molasses 29 to 30; North Carolina bank bills 4 to 5 per cent. discount; Darien 1 do. Macon 1 1/2 to 2 do.

**Newbern, May 9.**—Cotton 7.90 to 8.10, flour 6 1/2 to 8 1/2, wheat 87 1/2 a 91, bacon 5 to 6, salt 45 to 60, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

**Baltimore, May 8.**—Flour \$6.00, cotton 8 1/2 to 10, whiskey 23 to 24, bacon 9 1/2 to 11.

**Boston, May 4.**—Cotton 10 to 11 1/2, flax 10 1/2 a 11, flour 6.50 to 8, corn 30 a 32, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8 1/2.

**New-York, May 2.**—Cotton 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, flour 6.12 to 7.25, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.27 to 1.28, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 26 to 33, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North-Carolina bank bills 4 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 2 1/2, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

**Charon, May 6.**—Cotton, 7.50 to 8.5, bacon 6 1/2 to 8, corn 40, flour 5 to 5.50, whiskey 28 to 30, peach brandy 45, to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3 to 4.

**Columbia, S. C. July 2.**—Cotton 6 1/2 to 8, flour 5 to 6, whiskey 25 to 30, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 37 to 60, salt 87, North Carolina Bank Bills 8 to 7 per cent. discount, Georgia Bank Bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

**Richmond, May 8th.**—Cotton 8 a 9 1/2, flour 5 1/2 to 6, wheat 1.00 a 1.25, corn 40 a 45, bacon 7 to 7 1/2, brandy apple 43 to 45, old peach do 90 a 91, whiskey 26 to 30, leaf tobacco 9 to 12 1/2, North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 2 a 2 1/2, Georgia 2 1/2 a 3 1/2.

## MARRIED.

In Lincoln county on the 9th ult. by Rev. Samuel Watson, Mr. Thomas L. Hutchison, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss E. A. Neagle, daughter of Maj. Neagle, of Lincoln.

**Philadelphia Beer, &c.**

THE subscriber has just received, at his confectionary establishment, a supply of that superior article, Philadelphia Beer.

Also.....Lemon Syrup, Newark Cider, &c. &c.

Together with his usual supply of Oranges, Lemons, Candies, Herrings, Crackers, Nuts, &c. &c. all very cheap for cash.

WM. HUNTER. Charlotte, May 15th, 1829. 3169

## Stop the Thief.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Thursday the 30th ultimo, while encamped, near Norwood's Store, in Montgomery county, a small dark bay mare, seven years old this spring. Her neck was considerably marked by the collar when taken away: there is no white marks about her except a few white hairs on her back occasioned by the rubbing of the saddle. Her fore feet incline outward when standing.

Any information relating to said mare will be thankfully received and reasonably REWARDED by the subscriber, living near Mecklenburg, Rowan county, N. Carolina. ENOCH M. LEACH. May 15th, 1829. 674

## Estate of Robt. Sloan.

THE subscriber having qualified, at the last February term of Mecklenburg county court, as Executor of the last will and testament of Robt. Sloan, late of said county, dec'd. requests all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd. to present them, legally vouched for, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the estate, are desired to come forward and make settlement without delay. JOHN SLOAN, Ex'r. May 13th, 1829. 3169

## DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

### AUSTIN & BURNS

ARE now receiving, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store, an extensive and well selected assortment of

### DRUGS & MEDICINES:

Also, Paints, Stationary, Perfumery, and the best of Wines and Liquors;—selected expressly for medicinal purposes; all of which will be disposed of on advantageous terms for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to. Particulars hereafter. May 11th, 1829. 661

## Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of

### Spring and Summer GOODS,

### HARDWARE,

### AND GROCERIES;

containing almost every article usually to be found in Stores;—bought for cash, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New York.

The Public are assured they will find a full supply, and as low for cash as any in the place, or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY. May, 9, 1829. 12177

## A. Torrence, & Co.

ARE now opening an extensive and fashionable assortment of seasonable

### GOODS.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them. 66

Salisbury, May 11, 1829.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the first of April, a Negro Boy named Sherod, about 18 years of age, five feet four inches high, stout built, has a scar on one of his legs about the knee, occasioned by a burn. Any person who will return said Negro to me in Lincoln county, or confine him in any jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward. LYMAN WOODFORD. Lincoln county, 3d May, 1829. 3168

## Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the subscribers in Statesville, S. C. on the 29th inst. (being Tuesday of court) one sorrel HORSE, five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small blaze in his face, some white hairs on his shoulders caused by the collar, either one or both hind feet white, no other marks recollected. Also, at the same time and place, was stolen, a light bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, much marked by the collar, eight or nine years old, no other marks recollected. A small man, sandy complexion, of ordinary appearance, apparently between thirty and forty years of age, was seen making his way westward, about 4 o'clock in the evening, riding one and leading the other of said Horses. A liberal reward will be given for the detection of the thief, or any information respecting said Horses, so that we get them again.

CHRISTOPHER BARRINGER, HENRY BUSTLE. Iredell co. N. C. May 1st, 1829. 5168

## Negroes Wanted.

TEN likely, young Negro Men, from 16 to 20 years of age; for which fair prices will be given. Inquire of SAM'L REEVES. Salisbury, April 24th, 1829. 4167



